THE GENESEE FARMER.

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N. GOODSELL, EDITOR.

☞ In presenting to our friends and the public the first number of the third volume of the GENESEE FARMER, the Publishers have the satisfaction to announce that through the kindness and untiring exertions used by those who appreciate the value of an Agricultural paper, its subscription has continued to increase from its commencement without a subscriber, until it has now about 1000 on its list; and they have been cheered by the assurance from many, who have already devoted much time to the subject, that renewed exertions would be made to extend the circulation of the present volume. It has been frequently suggested to us, that it would probably be for the interest of the paper to employ a suitable agent to travel through different sections of the state for the purpose of soliciting subscribers. We have tried this plan, but have found it too expensive. The fact is, there are as yet but comparatively few of our farmers who are aware of the benefit to be derived from a paper devoted to the spread of light on the various subjects which occupy their daily attention. As one evidence of this, we may mention that the small number of subscribers the Farmer now has, are scattered over most of the states of the Union, as well as the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. We have met but little success in soliciting subscribers among other than the most intelligent portion of the farming community. The great majority of the subscriptions we have received have been obtained by those gentlemen who have kindly interested themselves from patriotic motives alone, in soliciting subscriptions and in endeavoring to make known to their friends the important advantages to be derived from its pages. To those friends, without whose assistance the paper could not have been sustained, we would render our meed of praise for the services they have rendered the Farmer, and the interests it represents, and assure them that we shall spare no efforts to render the paper, so far as in our power, worthy the commendation they have given it, and the exertions they have made, or may make, to promote its circulation.

☞ Though we are aware that the reader can obtain but an inadequate idea of the value of the Farmer from the perusal of *one* number; yet we have thought it best to print several hundreds for gratuitous distribution, in the hope of making it more generally known; and those gentlemen who receive it are invited to examine its character, and to extend to it their patronage, if they think it worthy their support.

☞ We beg leave to suggest to the Editors of this state the propriety of publishing the Petition, which will be found on the fourth page of this paper, and expressing their opinion on the subject, as without their aid a general expression of the public opinion cannot be expected.

THE NEW YEAR.

The usages of our country prompt us, in accordance with our own feelings, to the salutation of wishing each and every one of our readers a HAPPY *New Year*. The conclusion of one and the commencement of another year, naturally leads to meditating upon the events of the past, and anticipations for the future; the one filling our hearts with thankfulness for the blessings we have received, and the other leading us to implore a continuation of those bounties which have been so liberally showered upon us the past year; to such prayers and thanksgivings our hearts most sincerely respond, **Amen and Amen.**

In reflecting upon the events of the past year, we have much to inspire us with thankfulness; much to raise our thoughts in adoration to that Supreme Power by whom the seasons have been ordered, not only in mercy, but in such favorable succession as tended to bring to perfection the labors of the husbandman, and preserve in a great measure, not only the health of man, but of his flocks.

It is true, we have within the year past been visited by one of those pestilential diseases which some times threaten to depopulate the earth, but we were visited in mercy. The account of the ravages of this siroc of disease in Europe had been circulated among us, spreading for a time terror and consternation through all classes of society. This excitement had in a measure prepared us for its reception, so that compared with many other countries, it swept lightly over us; and although we were chastened, we were unable to comprehend the rod with which it was inflicted. In vain did man attempt to fathom this mystery by human wisdom, but a voice strong as thunder answered back, "My ways are past finding out."

The seasons for the past year have been so diversified—such an interchange of sun and showers, that the labors of the husbandman have been abundantly rewarded—he has been blest "in his basket and in his store"—his granary has been filled to overflowing, and although abundance reigned, most of the products of the farm have commanded an advanced price. Surely, if our farmers adhere to the maxims of prudence, by continuing frugal and industrious, they must be accumulating wealth in an unprecedented degree. It has been observed that agriculturists, in some of the most productive parts of the earth, from the ease with which they could supply the principal wants of themselves and families, become indolent; and indolence, being the father of many vices, has sunk them to a more miserable state of society than those whom fortune has placed in more sterile parts of the earth. Let this not be said of any portion of farmers in our beloved country, from which, although the primeval curse has not been entirely removed, which declares that "man shall eat his bread in the sweat of his brow," yet in many parts it is gathered with very little. This, instead of lulling us into idleness, should stimulate us to greater industry, remembering that the talents committed to our charge will be required at our hands, and that "to whom much is given, of him much will be required." So in this world, public opinion is decidedly against that man who does not well improve the opportunities within his reach for increasing his property. This is in accordance with holy writ, which declares that "he that neglects to provide for his family has denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Every man will readily acknowledge that it is his bounden duty to do the greatest possible good to the human family, and the increase of his property should be considered as facilitating the performance of this duty.

We have reasons to rejoice for the progress which has been made with us the year past in the cause of Temperance. Like other improvements in society, its advance must be slow, but the friends of the cause must be unremitting in their exertions, remembering the expression of Cowper, that "it is slow to obtain the growth of that which is excellent." Let them endeavor to convince the understanding, rather than excite the public, and to accompany their precepts with examples.

With regard to the Arts and Sciences, our own observations, the year past, have convinced us that they are becoming more generally diffused among us, and that their spread is as rapid as could be expected. We are not to look for any unprecedented improvements in them—the great and desirable object at this time is, that they may be more generally understood by the operative class of society, and that they may learn what has been known to others who have enjoyed greater opportunities for scientific study in theory, but who have not been favorably situated to reduce them to practice. So in regard to the whole round of farming operations: should we continue our connexion with this paper, we do not flatter ourselves that we shall be able to introduce one new principle the coming year; but if we can be instrumental in the diffusion of principles already known, or the detection of any errors which may have crept into any part of agricultural operations, we shall feel satisfied with ourselves. We never have, and think we never shall, recommend sudden innovations upon our code of farming. We have too often witnessed the results of such departures from long established usages. But we do recommend to farmers to be more particular in their observations and calculations as to the profits or loss which may attend each and every particular mode of cultivation, that the greatest possible profit may be realized from the capital employed.

We also recommend every head of a family to inculcate in his children a taste for reading and mental improvement. When this is once done, it will be found a protection against vice and immorality, and a passport to an honorable standing in society. Every young man should make himself acquainted with the laws of *matter*, for in whatever situation he is placed, such information will be of daily use to him. The nature and number of simple substances should be well understood, as also the laws of affinity by which compound substances are formed. To obtain sufficient knowledge of these for the common purposes of life, neither requires extra talents or

application, for when once the right direction is given to reading, they are soon acquired.

We do not expect to announce to our readers the coming year the disvovery of any new planet, or the annihilation of any which has been discovered; we expect the course of time will continue undisturbed, and that mankind will retain their good and evil propensities as usual; and lastly, we hope we shall not be compelled, during 1833, to record the separation of the States or the downfall of our Government. The flight of our Eagle has been above the palaces of kings and despots, and may she never be brought down by the arrows of Nullification.

FENCES.

The making and keeping in repair the necessary fences upon a farm is not only of vital interest to the farmer, but next to the purchase of his lands involves in many sections a heavy portion of his capital.

From the importance of the subject, much has been written and many experiments have been made to discover the cheapest and most effectual method of enclosing farming lands. As yet no one has been able to discover an effectual mode of doing this which can be applied in all cases and under all circumstances to equal advantage. Stone fences, where the materials abound upon the surface is undoubtedly the cheapest for time, because it is the most durable; but stone fences have their inconveniences, as they harbor many small animals, which in some seasons multiply to that extent as to be very destructive to crops. But there is but a small part of the fine farming lands, now under cultivation in this or other countries, where stone can, at any reasonable expense, be procured. In the primitive formations, stone may be procured more generally than in the secondary, as they abound in mountains, at the base of which fragments of broken rocks may be found to any amount. These fragments, when laid in a wall, are not so apt to tumble down as boulders which are gathered from the surface. In most of the great secondary formation which covers western New-York, most of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, stone in inexhaustible quantities may be found near the surface; these, when the present growth of timber shall have disappeared, will be found as invaluable as they are inexhaustible; but from the uniformity of surface, the quarrying of them will be attended with more inconvenience than where the country is more mountainous. In much of the above space of country, necessity has not as yet drive farmers to adopt this mode of fencing.

Most of the fencing in the above mentioned country is done with rails split from forest trees, and made either into crooked, post and rail, or stake fence.

The winter months are not only the proper time for felling timber for rails, but from the routine of business upon the farm, seems to be the most favorable season for making all the preparations necessary for repairing fences as soon as the frost leaves the ground in the spring. In preparing the materials for fencing, reference should be had to the manner in which the fence is to be built. The first fence generally, where new land is cleared, is the common crooked rail fence. Circumstances favor the making of this as the first. There is but few districts in which there is not an immense quantity of timber to be burned in clearing new lands; therefore, the extra quantity required in making crooked fence is no objection to it. Beside these, land, where fences are to be made, are full of stumps, which would requre much labor to remove them, otherwise they would disturb the direction of the fence; but by slight variations in the positions of the different lengths, most of these may be avoided in making crooked fence. As this kind will probably continue to be the more common fence in our new countries, pains should be taken by every farmer to commence with an uniformity in length of the rails. Twelve and fourteen feet are the more common lengths to which rails are designed to be cut, but through carelessness of workmen, they may be found of all the intermediate lengths. This inequality is found a great inconvenience when fences require to be repaired, therefore the length to be used upon a farm should be established and never departed from.

Next to the crooked fence, post and rail, or staked fence, are introduced, either of which are undoubtedly better calculated as second fences than the pioneer or crooked fence.

For front fences there is more neatness in the appearance of post and rail than those made with stakes, but for cross and rear, stake fences are altogether more economical. The quantity of timber for these different kinds of fences does not differ materially, but for the former a superior quality is required, and it is more difficult to make use of old rails than when stakes are used, the ground occupied by either being the same.

In making stake fence, the timber for stakes should be cut seven feet and a half long, and split to about the size of common rails; they should be set in the ground about eighteen inches, and each pair of sufficient distance the one from the other to admit a rail between them. When the stakes are thus placed, a stone of sufficient size to raise the lower rail from the ground should be placed between them, on which to place the bottom rail, and proceed to fill up by placing the ends of the two adjoining lengths of rails alternately. After the fence is about four rails high, a hole should be bored through the two stakes with an inch and a quarter auger, and a pin of good oak, or some other durable wood, drove through it, and the smaller end made fast by wedging. This pin should be placed so high that, as the stakes at the top of the ground will first fail, their length will be sufficient to allow them to be re-set; and the lower hole bored in them should be at such a distance from the ground as will prevent its being brought to the surface on the second setting.

There should be two of these pins put through the stakes, the upper one only calculated to support the two ends of the upper rails, which may be raised a little above the other, and thus a fence, with six rails, may be made the height of seven when allowed to rest upon each other. Such fence requires less labor for making than post and rail, by about the amount required to hole the post and sharpen the rails—is equally as durable as post and rail, and not more liable to be blown down by high winds.

To Correspondents.—We have several communications on hand which shall appear soon.

For the Genesee Farmer.

AMERICAN FLORICULTURE.

I have received from an unknown friend the two first numbers of "*The Floral Magazine, or Botanical Repository,*" to be issued every two months, with colored illustrations, by the Messrs. Landreths, of Philadelphia. The work is in quarto, and each number contains five splendid lithographic drawings, in colors, of flowers of high repute, accompanied with a beautiful engraved title page, exhibiting, as a vignette, a pretty view of the beautiful grounds of *Lemon Hill*, belonging to Henry Pratt, near Philadelphia. The price of the work is $8 per annum. The paper is fine, the letter press handsomely executed, and the drawings superior to most of those we meet with in European works of this character. The descriptions are copious, and give us the class, order, natural family, synonyms, and generic and specific description, of the plants whose flowers are figured with ample directions for their culture, increase and protection.

The flowers figured in the two first numbers are: 1, *Gordonia pubescens;* 2, *Cydonia japonica;* 3, *Dahlia superflua;* 4, *Carrea speciosa;* 5, *Passiflora princepse-cerulea;* 6, *Erythrina Cristi-galli;* 7, *Hyacinthus orientalis;* 8, *Magnolia grandiflora;* 9, *Agapanthus umbellatus;* and 10, *Citrus nobilis.* I only regret that the Dahlias, from which the drawings were taken, must have been of inferior varieties, as they do not afford a fair sample of the splendid beauty of this recent addition to our gardens.

The unassuming gentlemen who have got up this publication, for our entertainment and gratification, were already favorably known in their professional character as nurserymen. Their well earned reputation, and the style and character of these numbers, are a sufficient guarantee that the work, if suitably patronized, as I trust it will be, will redound to the credit of the arts and intelligence of our conntry, and contribute, in no small degree, in diffusing among us a taste for one of the most interesting employments of man. For, to adopt the language of the preface, "next to the pleasure to be derived from beholding plants and flowers, as disposed indigenously o'er hill and dale, is the gratification arising from their culture and protection. Of all amusements, the cultivation of flowers is probably the most conducive to health, and an even temperament of mind; of all luxuries, flowers are the most innocent; of all embellishments, the most beautiful. Their culture yields pleasure unalloyed, and they who pursue it from innate love, are seldom otherwise than happy."

Should this communication, Mr. Editor, contribute in any measure in bringing into deserved notice this our first Floricultural publication, I shall think I have performed an acceptable service to my countrymen. B.

☞ Mr. Bradley has our thanks for his generous efforts in behalf of the Farmer, and we hope his Appeal, (for which see 8th page of this number,) will have the desired effect.

☞ We are obliged to omit our usual variety this week, to make room for the excellent practical communication of our correspondent Ulmus, on the Cultivation of Bees, which, alone, is nearly worth a year's subscription to the paper.

For the Genesee Farmer.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Professor LINDLEY, in his lectures which formed the subject of my late communication, lays it down as an axiom, that flowers and fruits "are only stunted branches, produced by accumulations of sap, or in fact, by partial disease or imperfection in the circulation." Whatever tends to retard the descending or elaborating sap, in the fruit tree, induces blossoms, and consequently fruit. This may be either ring-barking, ligatures, wounds, or bent or crooked branches. The best means within the reach of the gardener, are found in judicious pruning. Those who select straight upright growing trees, or train them so by cutting off the horizontal branches, with a view of gratifying the sight, are often disappointed in their expectations of realizing early or abundant crops of fruit. The aliment which the roots take from the soil and elaborates by the leaves, goes merely to increase the volume of wood. A crooked tree, although less thrifty, generally produces earlier and is a more abundant bearer, than a straight one. Fruit trees growing wild, or which are neglected to be pruned, are much less productive than those which are cultivated, or judiciously pruned. This is particularly remarked of the grape, the currant and the gooseberry. The object of the cultivator should be, to give the branches of his fruit trees a horizontal or oblique direction, which causes somewhat of a stricture at their intersection with the bole, and thus retards the free descent of the sap. This is one object of training trees to walls, that their branches may be preserved in a horizontal or oblique direction. And it is this law in the vegetable economy which has suggested a new mode of training, denominated *en quenoille* (distaff form), which is done by bending and tying the branches down in a drooping or inverted position. The Professor relates a case of a stone being successfully placed in the crotch of a tree, which, by pressing against the vessels of the descending sap induced fruitfulness. It is a good way to divest fruit trees, at a proper height, of their leading shoots, and train them low and flat. Forest trees, on the contrary, where the object is ornament or timber, require to be trimmed with a straight clean bole, preserving, however, at least one-third of the height in top, lest you too much diminish the foilage—for leaves make roots, and roots make leaves.

This trait in the vegetable, has a familiar analogy in the animal economy. The food that is consumed by the cow, is secreted either in flesh or milk. If she is a good milker, she seldom takes on much flesh, without extraordinary keep; and if she grows remarkably in flesh, she is but a bad milker. We cannot have an abundance of milk and meat from the cow, nor of wood and fruit from the tree. By the way, speaking of cows, recalls to my mind a conclusion which is the result of some observatiou and reflection, viz: that taking into account the expense of keeping and the product, the little Dutch cows of N. York are superior to the improved breeds on the score of profit, for dairy purposes. They are probably of of the true Holstein stock, introduced with the first Dutch settlers from the Faderland. B.

☞ The Cholera has made its appearance in Nashville. As late as the 14th inst. the cases had not been very numerous.

For the Genesee Farmer.

To Cure Wounds on Horses and Cattle.

MR. EDITOR—As there are many useful receipts hidden from the public, for the sake of speculation in a small way, by many who would be thought something of in the world, I am induced to lay before the public a receipt for making KING OF OIL, so called, which perhaps excels any other for the cure of wounds on Horses or Cattle, and which has long been kept by a few only in the dark. Feeling a desire to contribute to the good of the public, but more especially to the Farmers of Genesee, I send you the following very valuable receipt for publication:—

1 oz. of Green Copperas;
2 do. White Vitrol;
2 do. Common Salt;
2 do. Linseed Oil;
8 do. West India Molasses.

Boil over a slow fire fifteen minutes in a pint of urine; when almost cold add one ounce of oil of vitrol and four ounces spirits of turpentine.

Apply it to the wound with a quill or feather, which will immediately set the sore to running, and perform a perfect cure. Yours respectfully,

STEPHEN PALMER.

Middlebury, Dec. 10, 1832.

EXCHANGES.—We acknowledge with pleasure the aid we have received from our Editorial brethren; and should, could we afford it, be glad to exchange with every paper in the country, with the hope of drawing the attention of Editors to the great interests of our country, believing that they would more generally extend their aid, which they might do to great advantage, to the cause we advocate,—the improvement of the the Agricultural interest. But as our exchange list is already too large, and we are daily receiving requests to exchange, we are induced to make the following proposal:—that we will exchange with all papers who will publish the notice which will be found on our last page, with the addition of the agents in the counties in which the papers are printed, as a standing advertisement, and such occasional notices, not to exceed half a square a week, as we shall from time to time request in their news columns.

CANAL COMMERCE.—It appears by a statement of the Collector of tolls at Albany, that the amount of toll received at that office, during the season of 1832, is $236,628—the amount of merchandize, &c. conveyed *from* Albany on the Canals, was 46,791 tons—the number of boats arrived at and departed from Albany, 13,521.—The following is a list of the receipts at Albany by the canals:

422,695	barrels of Flour.
19,091	" Ashes.
21,274	" Beef and Pork.
23,117	bushels Salt.
21,285	barrels Whiskey.
1,274	hhds. do
145,960	bushels Wheat,
57,929	" Coarse Grain.
151,014	" Barley.
15,224	cords of Wood.
55,569	feet of Solid timber.
36,020,594	" Sawed lumber.

LARGE BEETS.—Mr. John Fuller raised in his garden, in Hume, Allegany county, the season past, four beets that weighed 71 pounds—the lightest 15 pounds, and the heaviest 23 pounds, and measured 2 feet 10 inches in circumference.

NOTICES.

☞ A writer in the Hudson Gazette urges upon the Farmers of Columbia county the necessity and expediency of the formation of an Agricultural Society in that county. We are glad to see public attention called to this subject.

☞ A meeting was held at Keeseville, Essex county, on the 20th ult. at which an Address was delivered by ELKANAH WATSON, Esq. of Port Kent, on the propriety of a re-organization of County Agricultural Societies, and petitioning the Legislature for a revival of the agricultural law of 1819. After which a committee of five was appointed to petition the legislature, and a committee was also appointed to call a meeting of the farmers and others interested in the success of agriculture, in the Counties of Essex and Clinton.

LITERARY INQUIRER.—We have received No. 1, of a semi-monthly journal, devoted to literature and science, with this title, published at Buffalo, by W. Verrinder, under the patronage of the Buffalo Lyceum. If we may judge from the number before us, the work will be a useful one, and well worthy of a liberal patronage. It is printed in quarto form, in a very handsome style. Price $1,50 in advance.

THE AMARANTH, is the title of a paper, the first number of which has just been issued by Newcomb & Cutler, at Westfield, Chatauque county. It is to be devoted to the promotion of useful knowledge, and will no doubt prove a valuable work. It is handsomely printed, twice a month, at $1,00 a year.

☞ The Johnstown Herald in speaking of the communications of our correspondent B. published in the last numbers of vol. 2, on the subject of "*A School of Agriculture*," says—"These numbers though designed particularly for the attention of agriculturists, will, nevertheless, be found worthy the perusal of persons engaged in other pursuits—of all who take an interest in elevating the character of our country for physical, intellectual and moral worth."

Swift Traveling.—The "Experiment," the now engine lately put upon the Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road, performed, on the 24th ult. the distance from the head of the plane to the half-way house, in 12 minutes, which is at the rate of 35 miles an hour. This is, says the Schenectady Whig, the fastest traveling which has yet taken place on the road.

☞ A gentleman who lately crossed from New-Castle to Frenchtown, states that the trip was performed in 47 minutes, or at the rate of 21¼ miles an hour! This was considered as about the the ordinary speed of the vehicle with a full load!

"AMERICAN FARMER OFFICE AND SEED STORE."—*I. Irvine Hitchcock*, publisher of the American Farmer, has opened at the office of that paper, No. 16, South Culvert-street, Baltimore, a general Agricultural and Horticultural establishment, comprising a Seed and Implement Store, and a general Agricultural Agency, in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery in the vicinity of the city.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

We present our readers with Mr. HAWLEY's project of an Agricultural Institution, consisting of a State Society and County branch Societies. It will be readily perceived that the basis of his plan is to sustain the County branches by the annual distribution of premiums, and to derive the funds for the premiums from the public treasury under an organization by statute somewhat like the manner in which our Common Schools are supported. The opinion of Mr. HAWLEY is in opposition to that of his Excellency Governor THROOP, as presented in his Message to the State Legislature at their last session, in which he says:

"Although our former Agricultural Societies, from internal defects, were speedily dissolved in most of the counties, yet they produced much good. I would recommend their revival by state authority, under an organization more simple and therefore more durable. *I should not advise the appropriation of any money out of the Treasury, or the granting of power to raise any; and I very much doubt the policy of granting of any rewards or prizes.* The main object of an Agricultural Society should be, to bring farmers together once or twice a year to receive and communicate information on the subject of their pursuits, and to exhibit the productions of their farms, their industry, and their skill."

Mr. Hawley assumes the position that this cannot be done without the distribution of premiums, as "rewards and prizes,"—that from past experience no dependence can be placed on voluntary subscriptions for the funds for premiums, THAT being the very inherent defect which speedily dissolved our former societies,—and that they must be sustained by state funds, or they must for ever fail, as would in fact our whole system of common schools were the public funds withdrawn from them, but which, with this continuation of public patronage has grown into a grand and useful institution, which has contributed to elevate the character of our state, and so would an Agricultural Society organized and supported in the same manner.

We fully concur in the sentiments which he has advanced on this subject, and we are strongly impressed with the idea at this time, whatever may have been our former opinion, and we venture to assert, that it is both *useless* and *hopeless* to attempt to establish Agricultural Societies in New-York on any other principle; and we assert this not only as our own opinion, but we have been credibly informed that it was the opinion of most of those gentlemen who formed the State Society at Albany on the 14th of February last.

☞ Those counties of the state which concur in Mr. HAWLEY's outlines for forming an Agricultural Institution, are invited to co-operate with Monroe in an application to the present Legislature, by taking immediate measures to circulate the following, or a similar, Petition for signatures, to be forwarded to Albany as soon as may be.

—

To the Editor of the Genesee Farmer:

DEAR SIR—By request, I have prepared the following draft of a Petition for circulation in the county of Monroe, and presentment to the next Legislature.

I have embodied in it the STANDARD POINTS I had suggested in my communication to the Genesee Farmer of 25th Jan. last, and printed in the 4th No. of the second volume.

Having been informed that the suggestions I therein made, were very generally approved by the Members of the State Society, when met at Albany to organize in February last, I am induced *by that generous approbation*, to send you a copy of it for publication in the Farmer, that it may be approved, amended and made better, for general concurrence, use and co-operation of the public, in making our application to the next Legislature.

I have shown it for correction and revision to others, who were active members, and who had good practical experience under the operation of our former Institution, and in other counties of the state (mine, being in this county only) and we have revised and made it to the best of our abilities.

If you think it worth the consideration I have presumed to give to it, please insert it,

And oblige yours, very respectfully,

JESSE HAWLEY.

Rochester, 25th Dec., 1832.

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Petition to the Legislature.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY CONVENED:

We the subscribers, being mostly Farmers residing in the County of Monroe,

HUMBLY REPRESENT:

That we should be highly gratified to see a STATE AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTION, forming an appendage of the magnificent system of Internal Improvement by which the State of New-York has signalized herself among her sister states in the American Confederacy;—to be constituted by a main State Society, with County Societies, as branches to the same;—to be endowed with an annual appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars from the State Treasury;—to be distributed among the several County Societies on the ratio of one hundred and fifty dollars to each Member of the Assembly;—to be expended in premiums for practical and experimental improvements in Agriculture, Horticulture and Manufactures; and the residue (being nearly six thousand dollars) appropriated for the funds of the State Society, to be expended in procuring choice, select, rare and useful Animals, Vegetables, Seeds, Implements, and Essays on Agriculture, for public distribution.

That the citizens of each County in the State be authorized and required to form a County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, organized with officers and Committees, similar to the former Institution;—that they draw their respective quotas of the public monies, by the draft of their Presidents, certified and sealed by the County Clerk, on the Treasurer of the State Society;—that they add thereto, as far as may be, by private subscriptions and donations from patriotic citizens; but in order to obviate the senseless objections made to the former Societies, no competitor for premiums shall be required to pay initiation fees;—that the officers thereof shall distribute these moneys for premiums (after paying the necessary contingent expenses) on the best articles of Agricultural and Horticultural products; farm-stock; experiments in farming and gardening; routine of crops; premium farms; and all the varieties of domestic household and shop Manufactures;—that the Treasurer of the County Societies annually render an account of these applications of their moneys to the Treasurer of the State Society, and he, his accounts, to the Legislature, or the Comptroller;—that the surplus funds of any one year, be carried to extend the list of premiums for the succeeding year;—that any county, failing to form and organize a Society, shall forfeit its quota of the state bounty, and the amount thereof shall be carried, either to the disposable funds of the State Society;—or, to the next year's fund for distribution to the County Societies.

That the State Society be composed of Delegates from the County Societies, either, by the President, ex-officio;—or by a proxy, to be elected, either at the annual meeting, or by the Board of Managers; and also of the Members of both Houses of the State Legislature, as the Members thereof;—that they annually convene at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on the first Tuesday of February, for the choice of their officers and the transaction of business;—and that any citizen of the State be eligible to its offices.

That the President, corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and the Treasurer of the State Society be allowed a moderate salary of $200 or $250, per annum, for their services; & that the like officers of the County Societies, together with the managing Committee, and the reviewing Committee for premium farms, be allowed from one to two dollars per day, for actual services rendered in making preparations for, and in superintending the public exhibitions, and other business concerns of the Society;—in order to reward labor and talent—ensure the due and diligent performance of the duties of their respective offices, and to give life and spirit to the Institution.

That the funds may not be left to the doubtful contingencies of individual subscriptions;—or town votes;—or supervisor's supplies;—but, made a certain, adequate and permanent appropriation for a period of twenty years, that a thorough and efficient experiment be made on the utility of Agricultural Societies, instead of the former incompetent and penurious trial of two years, only.

We present you with this outline as being our views of the best manner of organizing and sustaining such an Institution: and we confidently ask it of you:

Because, Agriculture, being the chief source of human sustenance, deserves equal encouragement from the public authorities with any other vocation of man in society;—but has hitherto been the most neglected:—

Because, from past experience we are convinced that the award of premiums, and the competition for them is the best mode yet devised, both to stimulate and reward the exertions and enterprize of individuals in making practical experiments, to be collated into a body of science for general instruction:—

Because, from the like experience we find that no certain reliance can be reposed on voluntary subscriptions to obtain the funds for premiums:—

Because, the limited means and daily wants of our practical Farmers deny them the time and capital to make gratuitous experiments; and when so made by the few spirited and enterprising individuals, the result remains obscure, without general circulation for the public benefit:—

Because, the Farmers being the principal Tax-Payers of the State, deserve a portion of the public bounties for the encouragement and improvement of their vocation :—

Because, scientific and practical improvements in Agriculture are a common public benefit, as well as the Education of our children ;—and like that, most assuredly deserves to be sustained with a systematic organization by statute law and state bounty :—

And because, were it encouraged and sustained by public bounties, we believe it could be made greatly to increase subsistence ; multiply population ; and enhance the value of our Lands.

We humbly conceive that such an Agricultural Institution belongs to the grandeur of New-York, to adorn her present Civil, Literary and Social Institutes and her system of Internal Improvements :—that while the experiment would cost the State Treausury half a million, yet nearly all, and probably more than that amount would be returned, by the increase of Canal Tolls, from increased production ; the taxable value of the Real Property in the State augmented probably more than twenty millions ; and the market value of the farming Lands in New-York, made to command better prices than those in the adjoining States, as is already the fact, along the Northern boundary line of Pennsylvania. And that the project is a great stateman's measure. As in duty bound, et cetera.

For the Genesee Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF BEES.

As I have lately undertaken the cultivation of these useful insects, and having succeeded fully to my expectations upon the plan that I have adopted, I think that a few hints on the subject, drawn from my own experience, may not be unprofitable. I obtained last winter, Doctor Smith's little Treatise on Bees, and was so well pleased with his observations, that I determined at once to enter upon their cultivation. Accordingly, I obtained two good hives early in March, and removed them into the garrets of two separate buildings. One into a three story brick store in the compact part of the town fronting the north, and the other into my dwelling house, situated in the more scattered and open situation, and fronting the east.—As I have managed them rather differently, I will relate the history of each ; and, as I conceive, in order to fully understand the matter, the failures, and the reasons of them, should be related, as well as the successful part of the experiment. In my commencement I had *one* failure, and it was caused by the neglect of laying down one simple fact in the treatises I have read ; for of all that I had heard on the subject, I had never learned that *bees will not fly in the dark*.

I have assumed the *garret* plan as the best : that is, housing the bees in the highest part of the dwelling or out house. The advantages of this plan over any other, I conceive to be these :

They are thus kept perfectly dry, comfortable and healthy.

They are out of the way of disturbance from the family and other annoyances, which often interrupt their labors. Mine have so far been uniformly good natured, having as yet never stung any of the family.

They are more convenient to approach, either to obtain their honey or for inspection.

I have adopted the plan of keeping them in a large box or hive, rather than that of letting them go at large in the garret, as having them under better control than if they were in the open room. Now for the history of the swarm in the brick building :

I made a gallows, by nailing some strips of boards on the rafters, across which I laid a wide board. This was placed about four feet from a large door, through which were bored half a dozen holes of 1¼ inches diameter. The room of course was quite dark, no light coming in except from these holes. I set the hive, one of the common wooden kind, on this board, leaving a space sufficient for them to light upon in front of the hive, very simply supposing they could fly well enough from the door back and forth to the hive inside. In a short time, as the warm weather commenced, the bees came out in great numbers and played around the door in the air. But in a few days they disappeared, and as they ceased to fly at all during the succeeding fine weather, I was led to examine the hive. It was almost empty of inhabitants, not more than a gill of bees being scattered among the comb, in which was several pounds of honey. I soon found out that, although the bees could find their way *from* the hive through the door into the air, yet, for want of a conductor, they could not find the way back again to the hive. Of course, in this adventure I was bankrupt. But I purchased another hive and commenced again.

I then altered my gallows, and removed it close to the door, and laid a board across it which came up snug to the door directly at the lower edge of the holes. By this operation, the bees could walk directly from their hive to the open air and take wing. I then placed the hive about fifteen inches back from the door. The hive was very populous and lively. They immediately went to work, and as the season progressed, greatly increased in numbers. The hive was soon filled to overflowing ; but as the room was entirely dark, they showed no disposition to swarm, but commenced building comb on the outside of the hive. I then took the hive that had failed, cleaned it of the comb, and set it in the rear of the inhabited hive, as near as it could be placed, and raised them both on little blocks about half an inch high, so that the bees could have free access to both. They immediately commenced operations in the empty hive, and in a very few days made several piers of beautiful white comb, and stored it with honey. They still had no disposition to swarm, and increasing so rapidly in numbers that I feared they would be unmanageable, I determined to alter my plan and get them in a box. I accordingly made one six feet long, one foot high, and one foot wide, with two partitions inside, making three rooms, with communications from one to the other. (See plate No. I.) These rooms hold upwards of a bushel each. Through the top in each room is a hole three inches in diameter, to communicate with other hives which may be set on the top. This large new hive I placed on a new gallows below the old ones, about a foot from the door, through which I bored a new set of holes, seven in number, and laid a smooth planed board between the bottom board of the hive and the door, so that nothing should interrupt their passage. Now, to remove the hive with such an enormous quantity of bees, and so heavy with honey, was no small labor. But it must be done. I obtained the assistance of an experienced bee-keeper, in the common way, to assist me, and with the aid of thick gloves, and binding up our faces, we commenced the work. It was about the middle of a hot day in July, and the bees were out all over the hives and board. We first took the spare hive, which they had partially filled, and placed it over the room at one end of the new one. We then, with great caution, removed the board on which the remaining one stood to the new hive, and placing one end of it on the top, lifted the old hive carefully on to the center of the box, and placed it over the hole in the top. We were slightly stung in the operation, but the bees, after being properly placed, soon became settled. We then left them, and the next day, with some common lime mortar and a trowel, I plastered all around the base of the old hive, so that no avenue of escape was open except through the new one. The other hive that had been partially filled, I closed in the same manner.

I now had two old hives placed over two of the rooms in the new one ; all one family, with open communication to each part. The entrance from the door was common to each room. The hole through the top of the vacant room was covered with a board lid made for that purpose. The bees still kept at work with great industry, increasing enormously. I think it was the most numerous hive I ever saw. In less than a month, the main apartment under the old hive was completely filled down with comb and honey, being in quantity upwards of a bushel. They still kept at work in the other hive, but towards fall entirely quit it, and went with the others to the main establishment. About the beginning of October, I took off the spare hive. It was entirely free from bees, and had almost thirty pounds of the finest white honey. Finer, I never saw. As the bottom board to the large new hive was hung on the back side with butts, and held up by iron hooks and staples in front, I could let it down at any time, and see the progress they made. The bees are so numerous, that in order to make sure of preserving them through the winter, I have left the old hive upon the other for this winter, and shall not remove it till next summer, when I intend to drive the bees all into the large one. The quantity of bees is now so great that they cannot all get into the old one, although it will hold a bushel. I calculate that there are equal to three good swarms in it.

My plan of operation now is, to keep the large hive as the main establishment for the dwelling, habitation and breeding place of the bees, being capable of holding about six ordinary swarms.—Every year I can place hives or boxes over the separate apartments, in which can be taken fifty or sixty pounds of honey each. So long as the bees have room to labor, they will not be apt to swarm, and if they increase beyond the capacity of this large hive, I can put them into a still larger one.

OPERATION OF THE SECOND HIVE.

This was placed in the garret of my house near a glass window. The room was of course light. While the weather was cold, it was all well ; but the first warm day, the bees issued out quite freely ; as the sun shone through the glass, they buzzed against it in great quantities, and not being able to get out, instead of going back to the hive, the stupid things staid about the window, and in the course of a day or two when I went up to visit them, found full a quart of them dead on the floor. So much for not knowing enough to keep glass windows out of a bee house. I now took out the sash, and closed up three fourths of the window with tight boards, leaving plenty of room at the bottom for their entrance to the hive. I made a kind of gallows like the one before described, and set the hive upon it, placing a board from the hive to the window-sill to facilitate their passage out and in, a distance of about two feet. This hive was a small one when I obtained it, and was now reduced by losses to about half its original numbers. As summer came on they began to increase, and to carry in bee bread and honey to the hive. In short, they were, although small, a thriving, industrious community. They increased rapidly, so much so that I immediately constructed a large new hive, on the Charlies-hope plan, invented by Mrs. Griffith of New Jersey, a figure of which is given in plate No. II. This hive, as before mentioned, was a large one, being on an average fifteen inches square, and twenty inches high, capable of holding about ten pecks of grain. The old hive probably held about three pecks. This new hive was made very stout, put together with screws, and the joints perfectly snug. Having all things ready, about the middle of June, at night when the bees were all still, I carefully raised the old hive from its place and set it aside. I then *hung* the new hive on the gallows *on* which the old one *had stood*. This *hanging* I will explain in describing the plate. I had previously bored three holes of one and a half inches in diameter, near together on a line in about the center of the top of the new hive, so that they could enter it from the old one. When the new hive was well placed and every thing right about it, I removed the old one back on to the top of it, which, being so much broader than the old one, made a fine lighting board for the bees. Before I placed back the old hive, I examined and found it very full of inhabitants, and thoroughly filled with comb. I then left them for a few days to get acquainted with their newly intended habitation.

The bees next day went to work as usual, paying no sort of attention to the new hive, other than using the top as a lighting board to enter the old one upon; and I doubt whether they ever would have noticed it if I had not obliged them to do it. Fearing that they would swarm, as they had increased to great numbers, I completely stopped up the old hive with mortar, and compelled them to go down through the new one.—This operation, however, they disliked exceedingly. Although they passed out of the old hive down through the new one, they would, on returning, all fly up to the old lighting place at the top of the new hive, where they assembled in immense numbers, running about uneasy and discontented. After running about a while, they would fly off again to the window, and then, buzzing about a little, again alight at the old place and pursue the same course as before. They began, however, before long to discover the entrance at the bottom of the new hive, when, as evening approached, they would all enter; but it was evident that they were dissatisfied and perplexed at the change, and performed much less labor than before. The room was still quite light, and the window was open for some distance above the bottom of the new hive, although a smooth board was laid from the window sill to the entrance. I confess I was at a loss what to do; but it soon occurred to me to shut up all the windows but a small space at the bottom. I now did this by nailing a well jointed board across it, leaving only a space above the sill about four inches high. This aperture, although it still left the room partially light, answered every purpose. The bees now, instead of flying directly through the space in the window to the entrance of the old hive as before, although it was noonday when I did it, alighted on the window sill, and followed the board placed there to receive them immediately up to the entrance of the new hive, and from that moment entered them as regularly as if they had never known any other; not one, that I recollect, attempting to fly up to the old hive as before. This was another conclusive evidence to me, that bees will not *fly* any distance in the dark, although they will travel some feet on a smooth surface after alighting, to their habitation.

Here, however, I wish to make a passing remark. It is better always to have the entrances to the hives as close as may be to the lighting places; and if a dark room or garret be used as a bee house, let the hive or swarm be not to exceed eighteen inches or two feet from the outer entrance, and *a smooth board always placed from the outer entrance to the hive itself.* My reason for it is, that the bee, on returning to the hive, is generally loaded and fatigued, and every facility given to its labors by cutting short its travel, renders the task easier. It is certainly impossible for bees to do so much labor if the passage to their hive be difficult, as if it were otherwise. This is known from actual observation.

As the bottom board of my new hive is hung with hinges on the back side, and held up by hooks and staples on the front, where it projected about four inches to allow sufficient room for the bees to alight upon, I could, as often as necessary, inspect the labors of the hive by letting it down and looking at them. They forthwith commenced building comb in the new hive, and in a very short time had covered the whole upper region of the hive, and down below the cross sticks for supporting the comb, filling considerably more than half the hive with it. After four or five weeks the amount of comb did not materially increase, but the bees still labored and carried in honey and bee bread while the season lasted. No attempt has been made to swarm. The drones made their appearance in large numbers at the usual time, and disappeared in September. In the early part of October, finding the new hive quite heavy, I concluded to take off the old one, and transfer the bees all to the other. Accordingly, after dark, I lifted off the old one quickly, while my man who assisted me immediately laid a cover over the holes through the top of the new one, to prevent the escape of the bees that were in it. I then turned the one I had taken off upside down, and set it on the floor, expecting next morning to see the bees all leave it for the one that remained, and left them for the night.

Next morning, although clear and sunny, it was not very warm; and I found the old hive very full of bees, and clustered at the top of the comb as it now stood *inverted* on the floor. They appeared listless and idle, while the occupants of the new one were busy as usual at their labors, seeming not at all to notice the removal of their fellows. To rid the old hive of its tenants, was now my object; so I turned it down on one side, and placed it near the entrance to the other, and rapped hard on it; but they took no notice of it only by a continual buzzing and piling closer together. I then with an augur bored an inch hole through the top board, and puffed in large quantities of tobacco smoke to drive them out. But this did no good. They still buzzed and clustered closer together. The only effect that I observed was to make them drunk or stupid. I then took the axe and went to work in good earnest. I pried off the top board, which I did as carefully as I could, but not without breaking some of the comb. Still I found I could not take it out without great loss and trouble. I then deliberately with the axe pried and split the hive apart, as it was of no value, so that the whole contents lay open in broad compact masses before me. The bees did not offer to sting or disturb me, and the only vigorous movements that I could perceive, were a regular and systematic effort of the bees in the other hive to plunder the old one, and carry away all the honey they could. I presume the plan of operation was fully agreed upon, as the bees from the old hive immediately joined the others as they were disengaged from the comb. I now took up a piece at a time of the comb, which, although old and black, was tolerably filled with honey, and with a wing brushed off the bees on to the entrance board to the new hive. This, as the comb was in some instances broken, and the honey dropping out, was rather a sticky job; and many of the bees were perfectly enveloped in it, and fell in large connected bunches on the board. This, however, was no disadvantage to them. The others quickly relieved them of all the honey, who, as soon as they were dry, immediately went to work also. The process of taking out the comb and brushing off the bees, took me upwards of half an hour, and I accomplished it with the loss of but very few, perhaps not to exceed an hundred in all. A good deal of honey was dropped on the floor, but the bees took it up perfectly clean, and deposited it in their hive. The amount of bees that I took out of the old hive was five or six quarts, and from appearances I should judge there were as many in the new one. There are now, probably, at least what are equal to two full swarms, and they appear as brisk as any bees I have ever seen, and as likely to live well through the winter.

Among the old comb which I took out, I saw no bee-bread at all. There were some empty breeding cells, and a few young bees in one piece of comb only. As I observed the bees carrying considerable quantities of bread both before and after taking up the old hive, I inferred that it was deposited in the lowe one, as I am informed by experienced bee keepers that they do not deposit bread in any but the lower hive, where more than one is inhabited.

As this hive will now hold what may be equal to three swarms, I can obtain a large quantity of honey from it next season; and if they become too numerous, I must place a larger box under this and remove them into it. As I have holes in the top through which they can pass, I can place a vacant box over it to receive their surplus honey.

It will be seen that, although the hives I have used are different, the plan is essentially the same, being that of keeping them in one great community, and preventing their spreading by swarms. That the same number of bees are easier and less expensively managed in this than by the ordinary method of swarming in small hives, I fully believe; and were I perfectly sure that they will increase as fast in this manner of keeping them as in the common way, I would say that it is decidedly the best plan that I have ever known. That it is better than to kill the bees to take the honey, I am well convinced, as they can certainly be of no further benefit in such case.

The only question of which I have any doubt is, whether as many bees will be produced in one large hive, holding a number, say equal to ten swarms, as may be produced from as many distinct swarms in separate hives. I know of but one objection, and that is only known to me as a debateable one, to wit: it is asserted by many, and perhaps generally, that there is in every hive, after being properly organized, but one queen, or mother bee; that that queen is the *female*, and of course the *only female*, and propagator of bees in the hive; that such female can produce and lay but a limited amount or number of eggs; that the number laid by each female in the ordinary hives will throw off from one to three swarms per annum, besides making good the number lost by death and other accidental causes. Now, if such be the fact, that is, only one propagating bee residing in a hive, when such hive has increased to such a number as that it will require all the progeny of the mother bee to supply the annual loss to the hive, the number inhabiting such hive cannot therefore be increased to any further extent.

This question, relative to there being but one female in a hive, I have said is a debateable one; and some even go so far as to deny the existence of a queen bee at all. Doctor Smith, to whose Treatise I before alluded, doubts the fact, although the bee, which others called the queen, has been shown to him. I have now three dead bees in my possession, which were given to me by an experienced bee keeper in Buffalo, which he says are queens. He found them in front of a young swarm of his that had just been hived, and said that the workers had but an hour before drawn out and disposed of them. One was not dead when he brought it to me. They were certainly very different in their appearance from common bees, or from drones, being long and slender in their bodies, and having yellowish legs. These bees also had eggs in them, as I found on examination. I think upon the whole, there can be little dispute of the fact upon which the great majority of opinion is agreed. Now, does there exist more than one queen in a hive? If not, then a swarm cannot be increased beyond a certain number But if more than one queen can, or does exist in a hive, or a queen be apportioned to a given number of working bees, I can find no objection to confining almost any amount of bees to one community.

To this problem I shall be pleased to receive an answer from any gentleman of observation through the columns of the Genesee Farmer; and although the question may not be so generally important, nor elicit such general observation as the article of Chess has of late, still it is an important one in matters of Rural Economy, and not less so to Natural History.

I have read many accounts of bees which were kept in garrets, eaves of houses, &c. but the accounts of their particular management have been so loose, that I have been unable to form any distinct *data* to govern my own conduct toward them. Some anecdotes have been published in the first volume of this paper from Boston, Kentucky, Ohio, and elsewhere, relating to their management, which have interested and pleased me; and all these accounts, more and more convince me that much is yet to be learned of the proper management of these useful insects, the best way of which appears to be, to obtain the greatest quantity of honey from a given number of bees without destroying their lives

ADVANTAGES OF THE BOX PLAN.

If I meet with no accident, I intend keeping my swarms together, and all in one community, so long as I am able to do so. If my present hives get too full, I can build larger; and in one season drive them all into it. I am satisfied that a swarm of bees can collect honey and bread enough in two months of the honey making season, to support them through the winter. If they have sufficient room, they will work so long as they can find materials; and of course, the more room they have, if properly arranged, the more honey they will make. The bees are by this method kept together: they are strong, powerful

and fearless; able to repel any invasion, and to afford themselves complete protection. They are thus more easily managed than when in separate hives; and when kept in a sheltered, tight building, and a dark one too, which ought always to be the case, an equal temperature prevails among them, keeping them more healthy and regular. Darkness is, besides, more natural to them when at rest than light; and it affords also less opportunity for attacks from other insects and vermin. There is, too, much labor always performed by every swarm of bees, in glueing up the open joints and cracks in their hives; of course, if few joints exist, the less such waste labor they will have to perform. The labor of seeking out new habitations, and all the nameless matters of preparation for removal of young communities is saved; each young bee, as it emerges into life, having nought to do but take its place among the ranks of the hive and commence its round of duty. This last advantage I conceive a very great one, as much time and pains is often consumed in preparing their habitations, and guarding against the rigors of the climate. They are not at all liable to be robbed when in such large communities, and are always safer from depredation than smaller tribes.

Some writers have gone so far as to say, that the bee moth or worm would not disturb them when placed in a dark and high garret. This I have found not to be so. There have been many worms in and about my hives, but no injury has been sustained by them. I have watched them pretty narrowly, and destroyed many, yet they were continually there, and they breed with a rapidity that surprised me Owing, presume to the great population of the hive, they could not effect a lodgement within them, and were therefore unable to do them any harm. I often caught worms and laid them near the mouth of the hive. One or more bees would forthwith seize it in great anger, and carry it completely out of the building, and fly off with it to some distance before it was dropped. I know of no better way to dispose of these troublesome insects, than to watch and destroy them as opportunity may offer.

Bees managed in this manner may be kept in the midst of our largest towns and cities. One of my hives stands in the most populous and compactly built part of the town, surrounded by high brick buildings. There are always some gardens in the neighborhood, and they can easily range the fields out of town to obtain their food. Besides this, they search every store and house in the vicinity, and the grocer's sugar, honey and molasses casks receive abundance of their visits, from the refuse of which they gather much treasure. While on their excursions of labor they are perfectly docile, never attempting to sting unless assaulted, and even then more disposed to leave the ground than retaliate.

PLATE I.

I here give the plan of the hives which I have adopted.

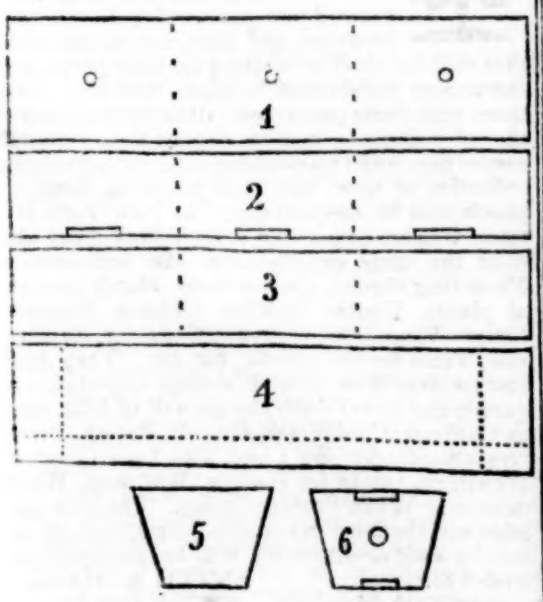
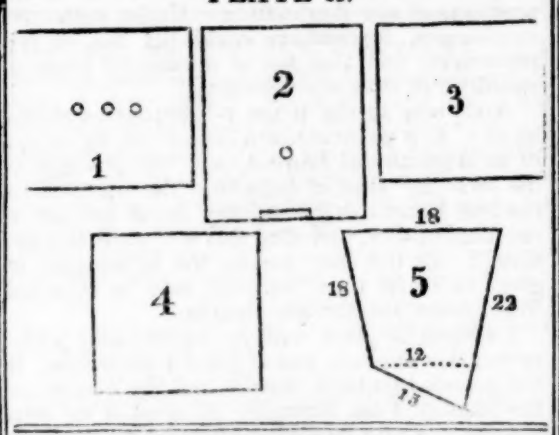


PLATE II.



Explanation of Plate No. I.

This hive, it will be seen, is six feet long, sixteen inches wide in the clear at top, 12 inches at bottom, and one foot high; with two partition boards, making three rooms, with an open communication to each, and all having openings to the lighting board in front.

Fig. 1 is the top board of the hive, six feet long and eighteen inches wide, with a hole three inches in diameter over the center of each room, through which the bees can pass when a box is placed over the top to collect honey. The dots represent the screws which fasten it to the partitions. There might be two passages over each room if small boxes were used.

Fig. 2 is the front of the hive, six feet long and twelve inches wide. The small openings at the lower side are for the bees to pass through, and are six inches long by three-eighths of an inch high.

Fig. 3 is the back board of the hive of the same dimensions as fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is the bottom board, six feet long and eighteen inches wide. This board is sawed into three parts. A piece eight inches long at each end, is nailed to the upper boards, so as to rest upon the stand or frame that supports the hive. The middle part, being four feet eight inches long, is hung with butts to the back board, and may be swung down at pleasure. It is fastened up with hooks and staples in front. The line of dots across the ends mark the joints, and the line of points along the length show the space occupied by the swarm. The narrow strip in front, being four inches wide, is the lighting board. The bottom board, as well as the outside of all the others, should be perfectly smooth, the inside should be left rough, that the comb may adhere better to the top and sides.

Fig. 5 is the pattern for the two end boards of the hive, being sixteen inches wide at top, twelve inches at bottom, and twelve inches high.

Fig. 6 is the partition board, being the same size as fig. 5, having a passage way at top and bottom, each six inches long and one inch high, and a circular opening in the middle of four inches diameter. If it be intended to confine the bees to any one room or rooms in the hive, these passages may be stopped by placing boards over them, and removed as the increase of the swarms may demand.

It does, in fact, appear to me, that *if* bees will go on increasing *ad infinitum* in one community, that this is the best of all possible hives, for it can be extended to any reasonable length, and room after room may be added as may be necessary. If it should even be extended to forty feet, think the heighth nor width would not need increasing, as there would be space sufficient to hold all the bees, and afford an easy passage to the boxes on the top for the surplus honey. I do not know of any greater objection to this length of hive, and the harmony of their operations, than in those swarms which occupy twenty feet of a dead tree, and issue out from three or four different holes in its trunk, which I have witnessed. I was once at the taking up of a bee tree that had strips of comb six feet long, and yielded upwards of two hundred pounds of honey.

Explanation of Plate No. II.

I will here observe, that I consider this the best plan that I have seen for ordinary sized swarms. The following account of it is given by the inventress:

"The Charlieshope hive, is thirteen inches square at the top; *but as the sides decrease in width to the bottom*, the base is narrower, being only seven inches on the flanks, and thirteen inches in front and at the back. The hive is in height about twenty-six inches in front, and twenty behind. Of course the floor is an inclined plane. It is fastened behind with hinges, and at the sides with hooks and staples. The roof or cover is, like the rest of the hive, made of common inch board, with cleats screwed on the top to prevent it from warping. The top is screwed to the hive in two places. Three holes are bored in this cover, of one inch diameter, and about a quarter of an inch apart, on a line with each other, and parallel with the front of the hive. Three holes are found to be necessary, as the bees would otherwise build in such a manner as to close them and prevent their ascent to the upper box, when that becomes necessary. The under part of the top or cover is *rough*, as the *propolis*, or bee-glue, does not, at all times, adhere sufficiently well to a smooth surface. Every other part of the hive is as smooth as possible, and the whole hive, box and all, is well made and joined. The upper box is thirteen inches square, and the width of a board deep, from eight to ten inches. This box is likewise smoothly planed, excepting the inside of the top board, which is rough.

"The box sits snugly on the top of the hive; the cleats are placed in such a manner on the upper surface of the cover, as to fix the box firmly.

"When it is ascertained that the hive is full of honey, the plugs in the three holes are taken out. The bees may then ascend, and if the season be favorable, they will fill the box with comb and honey.

"About three or four inches from the top of the front and back of the hive, are two cleats, which serve to sustain the hive in a moveable frame, made of narrow slats of wood, which frame enables any one to carry the hive from place to place, as the hiving and other operations make it necessary. The hives are likewise suspended by these cleats, on permanent joists or scantlings in the apiary.

"Hives thus suspended are out of the reach of mice, and they are, too, better, on a variety of accounts. The opening and shutting of the floor allows of daily inspection The floor can be cleaned often. The inclination of the sides and bottom allows the perspiration of the bees to flow off rapidly. This is a great point gained, as dysenteries are induced by the absorption of such acrid matter. The slope in the floor enables the bees to remove all extraneous matter, and to defend themselves better from robbers and intruders.

"The entrance to the hive is about three inches wide, and half an inch high. A door of wire, the meshes of which are small enough to prevent the entrance of the miller, rests behind two door posts made of needles. These needles are driven into the floor close to the entrance. The little doors are always put behind the needles as soon as the bees are in for the night; and they are removed at day-light. About the middle of April, the doors are first used; and they are discontinued in two months. After the middle of June, the floors are let down and are suffered to hang until day-light, when they are *gently* raised up and hooked."

I have made my hive larger for the purpose of holding several swarms; but I do not consider it so good for that purpose as the first—the bees having to *travel too far* to get into the surplus boxes from the main entrance. I intend, however, making holes in the *sides* of my hive, and putting on cleats at proper distances to slip in boxes for deposits of honey. I know of no reason why they should not work through the side as well as through the top of the hive. My hive is suspended *through* a frame stand by the aid of cleats, as is represented by Mrs. Griffith.

Fig 1 is the top board of the hive, 20 by 18 inches, with three holes through it for the bees to pass into the honey box above.

Fig 2 is the front board, 22 by 18 inches. The space at bottom is six inches long by 3-8 of an inch high. A hole of half an inch diameter, one foot from the bottom, is made for the bees to *pass out* at, which they are very fond of doing in warm weather, but they will mostly *enter* the hive at the lower opening. The upper hole can be stopped at any time, if desired.

Fig. 3 and 4 are the back and bottom boards of the hive, each 18 inches square.

Fig. 5 represents the end boards, and in fact, the profile of the hive at an end view. The figures near the lines show their several lengths.

I will here make one remark which I consider important. Were I to build another hive on the plan of Plate I. the end and partition boards should be at bottom in the shape of Fig. 5, in plate No. 2. I find that my bees perspire so much as to collect in considerable quantities on the floor board. On the inclined floor this passes off rapidly, leaving them free from the unhealthy odor arising from that and other impurities, which would otherwise remain on a level surface. Cross sticks should also be placed inside the hive, at proper distances, to prevent the comb from falling.

ULMUS.

For the Genesee Farmer.

AN APPEAL TO ITS PATRONS.

The GENESEE FARMER, if I am capable of judging correctly of its value, is a periodical of great worth, and admirably adapted to the exigencies of the country, for the use of which it is intended. It could not be dispensed with without great detriment to the general interest. The object of this paper, as well as that of the other agricultural journals which circulate chiefly in other parts of the country, is to disseminate such knowledge as may be supposed useful to the business departments of society. As agriculture is the basis of all productive industry, primary attention is given to its claims; yet, the interest of no department of industry is overlooked. Every industrious citizen, whatever may be his occupation, may find in the Genesee Farmer much to instruct him relative to the business of his calling. The professional gentleman, too, may read this paper to his advantage; for he can gather from it many items, which will be of great use to himself. Such is the character of the Genesee Farmer, and such are its claims to the patronage of the community.

I learn, with deep regret, that this paper has not hitherto received a patronage sufficient even for its support. Will the enlightened citizens of Old Genesee—will the intelligent and public spirited yeomanry of all Western New-York—suffer so useful a periodical to beg for its subsistence? I am sure the response will be, No.

Let it not be supposed that I am pleading merely the cause of editors and proprietors.—With those of the Genesee Farmer, I have no personal acquaintance otherwise acquired than through the medium of their journal, and by a slight epistolary correspondence. Yet, I esteem them very highly for their work's sake. If I can render any personal service to their advantage, it will give me pleasure to do it. I claim, however, to act chiefly from motives more patriotic, the general interest of the country being the grand object which I have in view.

It is admitted that enough has not been done, in this state, to sustain and advance the interests of Agriculture. The conviction of this fact seems to have become general. Hence, a convention was called and held at Albany last winter, for the purpose of instituting a State Agricultural Society. A respectable institution, so denominated, was the result. Now, therefore, we have a State Agricultural Society, and this has been incorporated by the Legislature. Its Executive Board is composed of some of the most intelligent and influential gentlemen in the state. Subsequently, Agricultural Societies have been instituted in several of the counties, and this example will probably be followed in a short time by all, or nearly all the other counties in the state. These things augur well for the interests of Agriculture. I am a strong believer in the utility of Agricultural Societies. Much however as I appreciate the worth of Agricultural Societies, I appreciate that of Agricultural Journals still more. Journals, of their own independent agency, might be sufficient to regenerate the Agriculture of the country. Agricultural Societies cannot act advantageously with the same independence. Their utility will, in a great measure, depend on the aid they may receive from periodical journals devoted to the same object. Agricultural Societies, without journals to communicate intelligence of their transactions, and of the lights by them collected on subjects of husbandry, can be useful only to a very limited extent. Nor, without such aids, will it be easy to sustain them in a healthy condition. As fire without fuel goes out, so, without the stimulants which periodical journals alone can supply, will the patriotic ardor of Agricultural Societies languish.

I wish my readers to understand that what I am aiming at is, to impress the fact, that of all practicable means of improving the Agriculture of the country, Agricultural Journals seem calculated to operate with the greatest efficacy and to the best effect. No other means of equal worth can be supplied at so little expense. Let me know that the intelligent farmers of the country, with few or no exceptions, are in the habit of reading the Genesee Farmer, or any other similar journal, and my mind will be at rest as to the prospects of our Agriculture. Under such circumstances, Agriculture could not fail of improvement, and that too at a ratio of increase steadily and always accelerating.

And why should it not be supposed it would be so? Is it possible that a farmer can, by means of an Agricultural Journal, have the privilege at his own fire side, of collecting the opinions of the best farmers in the country, on all subjects of rural husbandry, and that this will avail him nothing? By the same means, too, information of great value on these subjects, may be collected from distant and foreign countries.

I wish to be plain with my agricultural brethren on this subject; and if what I am writing is not intended for their benefit, and the benefit of the country, I am strangely ignorant of my own motives. Every intelligent culturist, to whom is committed the management of three acres of land, (in many cases a much less quantity) should, in justice to himself, take the Genesee Farmer, or some other Agricultural Journal. That he will be a gainer by it, if he reads it attentively, I have not the least doubt. Besides, at this age, so distinguished for general improvement, no intelligent farmer can, without the aids of such a journal, sustain the rank as an agriculturist, or as a citizen, to which he is entitled. As to many important events, transpiring in the business departments of society, he can exhibit himself only as an unlettered and ignorant man. The farmer possessed of means, who, under existing circumstances, declines taking an Agricultutal journal, abuses himself, and exhibits striking proof that he undervalues his birthright.

I will now apply what I have to say, directly to the patrons of the Genesee Farmer, who are supposed to have had the use of that paper, and to know something of its value My brethren of this favored class, have not done their duty, as is evident from the fact, that the Genesee Farmer is not well sustained. They should have done more than they have to extend the knowledge of this paper, and cause its importance to be more generally understood. The truth, I believe is, that a large portion of the farmers in Western New-York, are to this day, ignorant of the fact, that such a periodical as the Genesee Farmer is in existence. It should not be so. The present patrons of this paper should take some pains for the further extension of its patronage. It should be considered they are the only persons in community who can do this to any advantage. Editors and proprietors cannot do it. The most that they can do for the patronage of their paper, is, to execute it in such a manner as to render it worthy of patronage. This, I am happy to say, the conductors of the Genesee Farmer have hitherto done, to the extent of reasonable expectation. I call now on the patrons of this paper to awake to its interest. Every subscriber for the Farmer can, with perfect ease, procure at least one additional subscriber. This will be an easy task, and will cost nothing. As agriculture is, or ought to be, a popular subject, it may generally be introduced in company with gentlemen, without trespassing upon good manners; and, in conversations on this subject, it is easy, and often graceful, to speak of the Genesee Farmer, noticing its high claims to popular attention. I have done this on many occasions, and generally with the best success.

It may be, contrary to expectation, that some of the present readers of the Farmer are now meditating discontinuance of that paper. With such, if such there be, let me expostulate Why do you wish to discontinue the use of the Genesee Farmer? Has it done you no good? Has it afforded you no advantages, sufficient to remunerate its cost? Has it contributed nothing to your intellectual improvement, from which advantages may be expected to result? You may think so, yet I have no doubt that you labor under a mistake. I cannot doubt, that the Genesee Farmer, if you have read it with any suitable attention, has been very useful to you. This may be the fact, although you are not sensible of it. I ask you, therefore, to reconsider the subject. Do not hastily resolve to discontinue this valuable periodical, and thus extinguish a light which I am sure you need, and which can scarcely fail of producing results to your great advantage. Especially, if you have sons that are to be educated as farmers, you ought to take this paper, or some other of similar character, and encourage your sons to read it. Better, far better for them to read on subjects of their present and future vocation, than to read novels and politics. It is my opinion, in the case of most farmers, that, if their means will admit of their taking but one periodical paper, devoted to secular concerns, that one should be an agricultural journal. The reader of the Farmer, who meditates its discontinuance, should furthermore consider, that the very act of his discontinuance will operate as a damper, and, so far as it is known, injure the character, and check the progress of this valuable paper. Will not considerations of patriotism avail something to overcome incipient resolutions against continuing to take the Farmer?

DAN BRADLEY.

Marcellus, December, 1832.

THE GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

A weekly Agricultural Paper, published in Rochester, (N. Y.) by LUTHER TUCKER & CO.

N. GOODSELL, EDITOR.

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